The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874. NUMBER 14.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—13 DERBIGNY STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Edward H Durell—United States District Judge, office in Customhouse.

J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.

Registers in Bankruptcy—C. S. Kellogg, Customhouse building, First District. D. Augustin, 41 Exchange Place, Second District. W. J. Q. Baker, Monroe, La.

Appraiser of United States Courts—H. G. Heartt, Customhouse building.

Office United States Pensions—R. H Isabelle, 212 Baronne.

United States Signal Service—Nelson Gorom, office ustomhous building

United States Treasury in Louisiana—In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.

United States Internal Revenue Department—Collector's office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District Louisiana.

United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Cnstomhouse.

United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.

Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichholz, Chief Weigher, Cnstomhouse.

Gauger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.

Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, Customhouse.

Appraiser's Office—J. R. G. Pitkin, General Appraiser, Customhouse.

Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

United States Land Office—Harry Lott, Register, Customhouse building.

Post Office—Customhouse building. Hours for delivery, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Charles W. Ringgold, Postmaster.

LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.
C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, Lieut.-Governor.
A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. G. Deslonde, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

J. T. Ludeling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice
R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
W. J. Wyly, of Carroll, Associate Justice.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.

Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzenreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second—Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Sanlet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—H. M. Dibble, 130 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Gencis, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 104 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop't.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE CONSISTENCY OF IT.

At Washington are found Conservative—or Democratic—delegations from *Louisiana* and South Carolina, urging national interference in the affairs of their respective States. They ask that the majority may be ignored, and that the will of the minority may be set up as law.

Who would believe that these were the very men who have been so alarmed at the progress of "Federal aggression"? They now ask the Federal Government to go farther than the Republican party has ever dared to suggest in the direction of centralization. To how much better service could they act if these delegations would go home and make an honest effort for political reconciliation, healthy party contest, and the obliteration of all race prejudices before the ballot-box!

On this point the New York *Graphic* puts a strong case, when it asks the South Carolinians at Washington to remember what the condition of the colored man has been. As that paper says:

"The white people hated him. They looked on him as the cause of all their woes. They would have expelled him from the country if they had possessed the power. They took advantage of his ignorance. They traded on his necessities. They cheated him out of his wages. They burned his schoolhouses and churches. They set the Ku-Klux loose upon his hut, who murdered his brothers and compelled his wife and children to flee for their lives. Nothing could well exceed the bitterness with which these people persecuted the negro for years, and if they did not exterminate him it was because the Federal Government interfered for his protection. The negro remembers all this."

And why should he not remember it? But he is willing to forget and to forgive. Speaking through the eloquent Elliott of South Carolina the despised negro offers to unite with the whites in overthrowing those unworthy to rule.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

LIEUT. GOV. A. K. DAVIS.

We had a call from Gov. Davis on Friday. He was compelled to remain in Jackson one day after the adjournment, and from that time has been water-bound. He will make an effort to float out towards his home this afternoon. Gov. Davis has made an able presiding officer of the Senate. Occassionaliy upon bills pending. His remarks have always been clear, pointed and convincing. His rulings have been almost universally acceptable to the Senate. His friends in Noxubee may well be proud of him, and may welcome him home as one who has efficiently performed his whole duty.—Miss. Pilot.

THE NATURE OF AN OATH.

In October last the case of Frank Davis (colored) against the Northwestern Union Packet Company was on trial in the District Court at Dubuque, Iowa, before Judge Wilson, and plaintiff's attorney examined several colored "roustabouts," one of whom was excluded on the ground of not knowing the nature of an oath. Col. J. Ham Davidson, defendant's attorney, placed on the stand a colored "scrubber" from the steamer Lake Superior, whereupon plaintiff's attorney raised the question of his competeney to testify. Judge Wilson proceeded to interrogate him, and the result was pronounced satisfactory, amidst roars of laughter from bar, jury and audience.

Judge—Do you understand the nature and obligation of an oath?

Witness—Don't zactly understan' what dat means.

Judge—Do you know what you are to do when you are sworn to give your evidence?

Witness (*rolling up the whites of his eyes*)—I do dat; I's to tell de troof.

Judge—What will happen to you if you don't tell the truth?

Witness—Jege, dat dar ain't gwine to happen.—Exchange.

MONKEYS AT SUPPER.

This rather comical picture is from the pen of Mrs. Bradley, an Eastern missionary. We clip it from the Inland Advocate:

There is a pretty grove of mango trees just out of Lucknow, called the Aish Grove, or the monkey grove. In this place there are hundreds of monkeys. One evening I went out to see them. At first, as I rode under the big tree, looking everywhere and not seeing one, I was beging to feel disappointed. But presently I saw two or three in the road, three or four on the top of a house, and all at once they were everywhere, hanging from the branches of the trees above my head, running across the road, up the tree trunks, so I concluded there were few left.

As I was watching these few, a man came out of a small shop with a big bag full of grain, and going up and down the road in front of our buggies, began calling out, ao, ao, ao; which means come, come, come!

In a few minutes everything seemed alive with the ugly, long-tailed monkies. They sat down on their hind feet and put the grain into their mouths as fast as they could; very greedy they were. Some of the mother monkeys took up their little babies in their arms, rocking them backward and forwards, just as you have seen your mothers do with your little brothers and sisters.

Just as they were in the midst of their big dinner, eating as fast as they could, there appeared on the top of a house a very large black monkey. He sat a moment and gazed upon the feast, then sprang from the roof, seating himself in the center of the assembly. There was a general breaking up, and squealing fearfully, they all ran away to the edge of the road.

The old fat monkey sat upon his hind feet and looked around, then wisely looking up at me, seemed to say—

"I am monarch of all I survey;

My rights there is none to dispute;"

and then quietly settling himself to work, began eating.

Not one of them dared to come near him. I asked the reason, and they said he was the king-monkey, and all the others were afraid of him. After he had eaten enough he scampered back upon the house-top and sat watching the others as they finished what he had left.

The real depth of the sea can now, by means of the ingenious instruments devisd for the purpose, be ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty. It has been thus shown that the Baltic, between Sweden and Norway, is 125 feet deep; the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130, the English Channel, 300; the Irish Sea, in the Southwestern part, 2,000; the Mediterranean, east of Gibraltar, 3,100; off the coast of Spain, 6,200; by the Cape of Good Hope, 15,500. The basins of the Southern hemisphere dip and rise alternately from the equator toward the pole, causing very unequal depths of water. Captain Ross' famous experiment in this way is probably familiar to all By throwing over a heavy weight to which a small line was attached, he succeeded in penetrating about 27,000 feet, when the weight broke off without touching the bottom. It is well known, however, that greater oceanic depths than this have, of late years, been reached, and even during the exploration of the Gulf Stream, under Maury, soundings of the ocean were made to the depth of 34,200 feet, or more than six statute miles—a vast depth, indeed, and greater, it may be said, than the elevation of any mountain above the surface.

GOVERNOR AMES.

On Wednesday last Gov. Ames issued invitations to the members of the Legislature, without regard to race, color or party predilictions, to visit the Mansion on Friday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock. In answer to the invitation very nearly all the members of both Houses, and a good many outside friends, assembled at the Mansion between eight and nine o'clock. The ten o'clock adjournment was an innovation upon old customs, and the guests came early, that they might enjoy as extended a call as possible. The evening passed away rapidly, with music and the most pleasing and enlivening conversation among the various groups. About half-past nine o'clock supper was announced, and the Governor took the arm of Attorney General Harris, and led the way to the supper room. The table groaned beneath the weight of luxuries, but neither upon the main table nor upon the side tables was a single bottle to be seen. As he took his place at the head of the table, Governor Ames announced that this was a strictly temperance occasion, and immediately coffee was handed to the various guests.

It used to be said of Abraham Lincoln that on one occasion, when his conduct had not met with the approval of some of his party friends, that he declared he only desired "the approval of God and his own conscience." It is known to every one who has attended receptions at the Mansion that sobriety on those occasions was not deemed a cardinal virtue. Official dignity was laid aside, and, for the time being, the Mansion became a temple of inebriety. It cannot be doubted that long usage had more to do with keeping up this custom than the taste or inclination of Gov. Ames' predecessors. It requires more courage to take the lead in a radical social reform than it does to storm a battery.

Thousands in social life are assisting to make drunkards, because they dare not exclude wine from their tables on festive occasions. The reform inangurated by Gov. Ames, on Friday night, was one of the most remarkable that has thus far attended his administration. He can not but know the tremendous effect his example will have upon the habits of those who wish to stand well in his opinion. He has authoratively pronounced for temperance, which includes temperance laws, and temperance officers to enforce them. He has not only earned the approval of God and his own conscience, but he has earned the approval of the grand temperance army of men and women, who have been steady marching forward for years, ever increasing in numbers and influence, and ever finding the forces opposing their progress growing weaker. He has earned the thanks of that vast number who desired to but dared not drive wine and alcohol from their tables on social occasions, and those Governors of States who have been afraid to depart from the customs established when slavery was in its glory, and drunken officials was the rule rather than the exception. Gov. Ames must have the approval of God and his own conscience, but he deserves to know with what unanimity his brave course is approved by the American people. We are proud of Gov. Ames. His conduct on Friday night will show those people who are not so fortunate as we, one of our reasons for being proud of our brave temperance Governor. If he has not already learned, means will be found to convince him, that his conduct has taken fast hold upon the respect of even those who drank, while those who hope for the day when temperance laws and temperance habits shall be triumphant, have reason to thank God and take on renewed courage, for the course of Gov. Ames has greatly simplified their labors.—Miss. Pilot.

The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of May next.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7, 1874.—At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is essential that there should be a more thorough organization of the Republican party of this State, and that the dissensions still existing in some parishes should be harmonized. Be it

Resolved, That all existing Parish Executive Committees be and the same are hereby abolished. Be it further

Resolved, That a Parish Convention be held at 12 M. on the LAST SATURDAY OF APRIL next, in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, at the parish seat, for the purpose of selecting a Parish Executive Committee. The basis of representation to such Convention shall be one delegate for every fifty Republican voters, and delegates shall be chosen by the Republican clubs existing in the parish. Parish committees shall consist of not less than five nor more than forty members, and when chosen, shall proceed at once to organize the Republican party in their respective parishes. They shall prepare lists of the Republican voters of their parishes and forward copies of the same to the State Central Committee.

Be it further resolved, That, in the parish of Orleans, the ward clubs heretofore known as the Mother Ward Clubs shall hereafter be designated the Central Ward Clubs of said parish. Such Central Ward Clubs shall at once cause a registration of all the Republican voters of their respective wards at the rooms of the Central Clubs. On the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL an election shall be held in the several wards for delegates to a parish convention, and such convention shall meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the next following Saturday. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall fix the quota of representation in said convention on the basis of one delegate for every 250 Republican voters in the ward, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding half that number. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall be empowered to settle any dispute in any ward as to which club shall be recognized as the Central Ward Club.

By order of the Committee:
T. W. DEKLINE, Secretary.
Republican papers throughout the State please copy.

Attention! Attention!!

Hall of the Third Ward Central Republican Club—Notice is hereby given to all parties desirous of becoming members of this Club, that a registrary book will be opened at the Central Club Room on Gravier street, between Howard and Freret streets, every day, from the hours of 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., until further orders, beginning from MONDAY, March 23, 1874.

By order of the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, George P. Nelson
F. C. ANTOINE, President.
WILLIAM GOWEY, Secretary.

MADAME PARQUE.

This talented lady who Bishop Payne styles, "The Haytien lady of high culture and great eloquence," lectured at St. James Church, on Wednesday evening to a select and very highly appreciative audience, which we regret was not as large as it should have been. This, however, was owing largely to the limited notice given of the lecture.

We are glad to learn that Madame Parque, has concluded to give the public another opportunity to hear her, at St. James Church, on next Monday evening the 20th. inst, and we advise everybody to be present, as we have heard the lecture at St. James Church spoken of very highly.

We welcome the *New Orleans Monthly Review*, the first number of which is now before us, Edited by Daniel K. Whitaker, L. L. D. It is handsomely gotten up, and ably conducted, presenting a most attractive table of contents to the reader. We hope the *New Orleans Monthly Review* may receive an encouragement, from the reading public, equal to its substantial merits.

We had the pleasure of meeting R. W. Tompkins, Esq., Assistant Inspector of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, during the week, who was in our city on business connected with that bank.

He reports the several branches inspected by him, as being in first class coudition. We are glad to learn this, and feel assured that under the guidance of Hon. Fred. Douglass, who has been lately elected President of that institution, its affairs will be ably and honestly conducted, and it, become a financial power in the country.

CARPENTER'S BILL.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

It will be remembered that, pending the discussion of the Louisiana Senatorial Question, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, justified the intervention of the President in the establishment, under the interlocutory order of Judge Durell, of the present State Government, and alleged that said government, as *de facto*, was not only entitled to Federal recognition, but to obedience from the citizens of the State.

At the same time, the Senator alleged that the Legislature of the State, which returned the *de facto* Governor and elected a Senator, was so far irregular and lacking in legal status, as to be incompetent to elect a Senator, who could claim legitimately a seat in the United States Senate.

In other words, legislative action was valid and binding as to the Governor, but inoperative and of no effect as to the Senator.

Under the circumstances, the Honorable Senator advocated the continued recognition of the *de facto* State Government, but the policy of non-action as to the colored Senator.

In the discussion on Senator Carpenter's bill on Tuesday last, he reaffirms his position, and adds:

"As to the Legislature of the State he would say nothing. as an election would soon be held in harmony with all the laws thereof."

It is further noticeable that all the white Republicans claiming seats in Congress, have been seated, but the case of Governor Pinchback, both as Senator and Congressman at large, is still held in abeyance.

The impression, forced upon us in reviewing these facts, is that, no matter what questions of fraud, irregularity or doubt may be alleged against white men claiming office, Federal and State, from Louisiana, the Republican leaders in the National Congress will sustain them, without stint and without question; but when the case of a representative colored man comes up, fairly elected and with a larger constituency, and greater moral force than all these successful aspirants combined, these same leaders halt, raise Constitutional questions, tremble for State Rights, and avail themselves of all the quibbles of legislative bodies, to delay, apparently with the purpose ultimately, to deny his recognition.

We are forced to the conclusion, if one half of the diplomacy and influence used to protect Judge Durell from impeachment, had been exerted on the Senatorial question, Gov Pinchback would have long since taken his seat as Senator from Louisiana.

We can hardly believe that we, as a people, have had "a square deal" from our white friends in this matter; and the outrage perpetrated upon us, through the treatment of our Senator, is aggravated by the further fact, that the same treacherous (wrong-doer, in the first instance, are sedulously charging that the defeat of Governor Pinchback is solely referable to personal objections to him.

We give notice, to whom it may concern, that this chicanery and double-dealing towards their chosen leaders, is well understood by the colored citizens, and may proceed so far as not only to jeopardize the safety of the Republican party, but to result in the sure defeat of the demagogues engaged therein.

It is further noticeable, that the advocates of the present State Government of Louisiana, in the Senatorial discussion now pending, take the position that Congress cannot interfere, in the instance of any existing State Government, no matter how it has attained its *de facto* character, without, by such interference, violating the rights of the States under the Constitution. This position is unsound, in conflict with the constitutional theory underlying the Reconstruction Acts, and liable to dangerous applications, especially to the colored citizens of the South. The State Government of Louisiana must find its defence, not in the denial of the constitutional power of the Congress to interfere, in preserving the integrity of the same, but in the fact, that said government actually represents, according to the forms of law, the people of Louisiana.

THE PRESS OF NEW ORLEANS.

WHAT THEY REPRESENT.

There are six daily papers published in New Orleans, to-wit: The *Picayune, Bee, Times, Republican, German Gazette and Bulletin*. Journals like other entities, are greater in their relative than their personal qualities. They are important, not so much for what they are, as for what they stand for.

Consequently one of the sensitive points in journalism is its representative character.

It is probable that no city can furnish a series of journals that claim more, and represent less than the city of New Orleans.

The *Republican*, the official journal and the chief paper of its party, whatever else it stands for, represents the authorities of the State of Louisiana, and has therefore a super-added influence and importance to that which legitimately belongs to it, on the score of its generally well considered and well digested political and commercial articles.

The *Bee and Bulletin*, modest and not very pretentious journals, represent the honest, prejudiced, anti-Republican classes, and the hard-fisted, poverty-stricken, and respectable white element.

No appreciative man can read, these handsomely gotten up and ably conducted journals, without instinctively feeling that they lack funds, and that the comfort of the proprietors is sacrificed to secure the respectable appearance of the journals. They are not always just in their judgments nor charitable in their estimates of opponents, but they impress us as honest and able, and even the strokes of their severity make the wounds of a friend. These journals, if they survive the overflow and the neglects of the Levee Company, will exercise a healthy influence on the body politic and do good.

The *Picayune*, the *Times* and *Gazette*, especially the two former, are supposed and claim to represent "the oldest and best" of this God-forsaken community. They are the exponents of that non-descript class, who are without political principles or convictions, the so-called merchant princees and capitalists of New Orleans.

The truth is, these journals represent neither wealth nor votes, but simply their owners, and, despite their pretensions, they do not lead, but follow the crowd, and are not especially particular as to the character of the leadership, so that ont of the prejudices and passions to which they pander, grows an increased advertising list.

They are not the mouth pieces of the people, but attractive simply for their news, gossip and scandal, and are in journalism what the broker is in trade, not producers nor creators of public opinion, but simply middle men, trading on the prejudices of the public.

These journals are of "the good Lord," "good Devil" order, and are not particular as to whom their allegiance is given so they put money in their purse.

They especially affect the championship, not of the ordinary vagabond and criminal, but of the respectable rascal, making that an "irregularity" in the latter, which they would call a crime in the former.

Editorial ability is not lacking, in these journals, but the management is vicious,—the vice consisting in an assumption of an independence not really possessed, and an impartiality rarely ever exercised, and the settled purpose to utalize the press, for purely personal ends.

In view of the pretentious supercilliousness and impudence, cropping out in these journals in season and out of season against their more humble but really more respectable neighbors, and considering the really insignificant following belonging to them, we are disposed to quote Don Piatt, on Colfax, that "they run more machinery for the size of their boilers than any papers we know."

The *Vindicator*, published at Delta, and edited by W. E. Cruzan, one of our sprightliest country journals, made its appearance among our exchanges for the week. We welcome it, and wish it success.

SOCIAL PREJUDICES AND SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

In more than one of our contemporaries, it has been alleged that the equitable claims, of the Louisiana Senator elect, have been jeopardized by social prejudices to him, on the score of his complexion, and it has been suggested that, in order to succeed, he needed to conciliate, not so much the Senators, as their wives.

Among the papers so charging, is the "Washington *Capital*." In reply to the sprightly but ill-natured lucubrations of this journal, the *New National Era*, makes the subjoined response. We commend the article as a specimen of fine writing, exhibiting both good temper and taste:

"Although the *Capital* newspaper of this city is not considered sound authority on matters involving veracity, it is tolerably trustworthy as a representative of stupid prejudice and negro-hating isms.

In the two last issues of this guerilla of the Washington press, the sprightliness of dialogue, and the itchings of gossip are made to do service in recording the silly suggestions of social malice against Governor Pinchback's family, and in revealing the ecstacy of satisfaction with which the blue veins of shoddyites tingled at the supposed escape of their families from all contact with negro blood by the failure, so far, of Governor Pinchback to gain his seat in the Senate.

The care with which these two dialogues of the *Capital* are gotten up, the smack of diabolical relish which moves the lips of "Brown's young man" as he devours the vulgar sentiments of a class in American society, alas, as yet too numerous, throw the difficulties which surround Governor Pinchback's claim to his seat in the Senate in an entirely new light. It was bad enough for him to encounter the prejudices inspired by a faction of his own party in front, to suffer the effects of personal treachery in the rear, and to realize that his brains, his courage and even his personal appearance and ample means had produced an effect in utter reverse of that usually produced by such qualities, because the negro Senator would not by contrast furnish sufficient foil to the superiority of his white colleagues. It was bad enough for him to know that in some sense his race has been stricken down by his unmerited defeat in obtaining his seat, and that the future of the party in the State he loves is threatened by the factional jealousies and the negro hating conservatism which so far has denied the negro race all representation in the Senate—all this was bad enough. But to find his family made through social prejudices a barrier to the enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of the high position to which he has been elected is worse still.

We have heard of a marksman aiming at an eagle and missing his bird because of the pestering attentions of a swarm of knats, and here we find a political counterpart of the experience, in seeing a man aiming at the high places of the earth stung unto defeat by the gadflies of "society."

Can it be true that it is the social aspect of Governor Pinchback's case which has furnished the ground for all the hesitation and delay which have attended it? And is it not rather late for these blue-blooded people to take the blues over the enterance of a colored lady into white society? Gen. Tate, late Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Hayti, had a wife many shades darker than Mrs. Pinchback who moved in Society here as an acceptable, graceful and accomplished lady. We remember that Gen. Tate and lady were honored guests at the ball given to Prince Arthur in 1870, and that Mrs. Fish and other wives of Cabinet officers paid her such attention as good breeding required. What is the matter now? Was this dose of the negro too much? or is a foreign colored lady less objectionable than our home breed? How shall we cure these blue-blooded people of the blues superinduced by the prospect of mingling with colored women? If the fear of contact with colored Senators' wives on the part of the wives of white Senators are to control the vote of the Senate, there is nothing left to the colored aspirants to a seat in that exalted body but to remain single or get a divorce.

But seriously, is it not the wildest of nightmares which rides these social dyspeptics? Why Senator Pinchback's wife is a lady, and society to which she would not be acceptable would be quite as unacceptable to her. No mere official courtesy in the extension of an invitation could ever to her a substitute for the cordiality with which a lady meets her equal. Should she meet in Society those who revolted against her presence, her good breeding would teach her that the best resentment against the vulgarity would be the avoidance of its source.

Is it not shameful that the rights of a whole race and the just dues of their representatives are withheld from them under the flimsy pretext that society will not tolerate, upon terms of equality, the wife of a colored Senator. Let the race take notice of this new feature, or an old one newly developed, in Governor Pinchback's contest for a seat in the Senate."

Letter from Washingtonian.

WASHINGTON, April 6th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:

It may possibly interest the readers of the LOUISIANIAN, to receive an occasional line from an impartial observer of "matters and things;" transpiring from time to time, at the great Metropolis of the Nation. It must not be expected that I can contribute regularly to your columns, for being engaged upon two or three Northern papers, I find that my time is pretty well occupied. However, as your paper is devoted mainly to the interest of the colored people of your State and the country; I shall direct what I write from time to time principally to matters pertaining to this class; so far forth, as I am able to judge at this point, from the tone of Congressional legislation, and their own efforts at the Nation's Capitol. And, firstly let me call attention to the Territorial Government of this District which is under investigation. At least twenty odd million of dollars have been expended on street improvements solely, and where the investigation will end, it is hard to determine. I expect the result will be either a total change of the present form of government, or an enlargement of suffrage, affording the people an opportunity to elect their own rulers, thereby making them responsible to those who elevate them.

SOCIETY AND AMUSEMENTS.

Our Washington belles are somewhat agitated over the annual reception of the Bachelor Club, at Willard's Hall to-morrow evening, the 8th. Cards elaborately engraved have been issued some weeks ago. I anticipate a pleasant and agreeable time; and shall furnish a description in my next communication.

HON. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Has been elected President of the Freedman's Bank vice Alvord. This selection is both a timely and good one, for the bank was fast losing its influence in this part of the country; and in fact it was seriously agitated among Congressmen as to whether its affairs should not be investigated, with a view to additional legislation for the protection of the bulk of its depositors.

As I am the only regular correspondent located at the Capitol corresponding with papers issued by colored men, I shall take cognizance of all matter worthy of public notice without reserve, and with this object in view. I shall devote my next letter, principally to a series of disgraceful meetings held by the leading colored citizens, in the past two weeks, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Senator Sumner. You will pardon me for taking issue with these men, but they place themselves in position to be criticised, and must therefore abide by it. I shall call your attention to one great error, to my mind, that the colored men fall into at the Capitol, and that is, a kind of unparalelled presumption. If a colored man happens to occupy the position of laborer, messenger or clerk in an executive department, or under the Territorial Government, he thereby becomes a "national man," and by virtue of his "menial" position assumes to be the leader of millions of his people throughout the country.

Enough of this for the present.

WASHINGTONIAN.

Bayou Mason, Joe's Bayou, Tensas, Willow Bayou, in fact the whole parish west and north of Walnut and Roundaway Bayous, is now under water. The loss of stock has been immense, and this has all been caused by a crevasse in a levee which the Louisiana Levee Company has been building every year since its organization, and for which it receives fifty cents a cubic yard.—Madison Journal.

The levee at Milliken's Bend has been kept up without any assistance from the Levee Company, thanks to the energy of the citizens of the neighborhood. Hon. Curtis Pollard took charge of the Delta levee, and has made it secure against a rise of a foot more water. Had our people waited on the Levee Company they might have been overflowed.—Madison Journal.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 7th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—

The affairs of South Carolina are now prominently before the public. For awhile Louisiana is forgotten, and all eyes centerd on one of her sister States. A delegation of the "oldest and best" from the above named State are now in this city, a committee appointed by the late "tax-payers" convention to lay their grievances before Congess, and petition it for redress. The same old tale of negro supremacy—the white people of the State being at the mercy of a horde of worthless negroes, who as they claim, are "vampire like sucking her life blood"—these and a hundred other objections, which are as untenable as they are ridiculous, are daily brought before the public eye. Your correspondent is no apologist for the Republicans of South Carolina. That there have been wrongs committed is only too true. That taxation is at an enormous rate your correspondent freely admits. That money has been squandered is also true. But what has the Congress of the United States to do with these things? They should be remedied by the people of the State, and doubtless will be when an opportunity presents itself. No, these old citizens of South Carolina are like some of the chronic spirits in your State. They are tired of living under a government where a negro holds an office, and ardently desire the government of "ante-bellum" days. Shade of Calhoun! What would their dead champion think, if he could dwell once more in the land of the living, of their petitioning Congress for redress? His whole life was spent in defending the States Rights doctrine, which distinctly asserts that the powers of the Federal Government cannot be exercised in the internal affairs of a State. And now, what a picture. Some of his disciples, whose hair is white with age, claiming the influence which he so bitterly opposed. Men change (politically) so often that the people of the world are prepared for almost anything, and you need not be surprised that this, their latest change, excites but little comment in the Capitol of the Nation.

Louisiana affairs from present indications will not be revived for some time. Since Gov. Pinchback left, the general interest in the affairs of your State has diminished. While here he was always seen on the floor of the Senate, sometimes listening to the debates, now talking with some Senator, and then again busied in the cloak-room, which adjoins the Senate, reading the many letters he received almost daily. Once in a while Gov (?) McEnery will put in an appearance, looking as grum and as savage as can be, evidently remembering the severe raking Senator Morton gave him in a speech on Louisiana affairs. "Little" Geo. Sheridan shows himself quite often on the floor of the Senate, the rules being stretched a little to allow him that privilege, he being a "contestant" for a seat in the House, and therefore a "prospective" member. Col. Casey, Marshal Packard, Dr. Peterson and other prominent Louisianians are at the Capitol daily. Senator West is laboring most assiduously to advance the interests of the people of Louisiana, of whom he is now the only representative in the Senate of the United States. His efforts to convince the Senate of the necessity for the early passage of the bills in relation to the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, have been most ardous, and are highly commendable. It is however proper to add that the passage of these bills is only a question of time. The vexed question of Finance which has absorbed the attention of the Congress, and the whole country in fact, has thus far prevented action on these bills.

Your many readers know that Mr. A. L. Henderson has left this city, and his return home, I presume has been quite an agreeable surprise to his friends. Mr. Henderson had already become a valued and highly popular member of society in the city, and we all regret that the climatic influences, to which his health would have undoubtedly succumbed had he remained in our midst, was the cause of his departure. We trust that in whatever field of usefulness his life may hereafter be cast, that he may be attended with that prosperity, of which his talents gives such flattering promise.

J. D. K.

The weather up to Tuesday had been fine and the farmers were congratulating themselves on the prospect of pushing forward their planting. But Tuesday morning dark clouds obscured the skies and the wind veering round from the South, to East, East North East and the rain descending in torrents, accompanied with a stiff cold wind. The river has been falling here, but what effect the rain will have remains to be seen. At latest dates Red River was declining at all points.—Natchitoches Republican.

SUMNER'S SUPPRESSED SPEECH.

It is seldom that a grosser impropriety is witnessed than has just been committed in the publication of the so-called "suppressed speech" of Mr. Sumner, in which he attacked General Grant and Secretary Fish. Mr. Sumner's executor and his advisers have shown a lack of sensibility as lamentable as it is surprising, in giving this speech to the public. With the death of Mr. Sumner all rancor toward him disappeared. Those who regretted most keenly his mistakes, and felt most deeply grieved at his unjust and unfortunate course toward his former friends, dropped their criticisms and forgot their differences when the last penalty was paid, and the imperfect but still great statesman was dead. There were few of Mr. Sumner's associates in the Senate Chamber who did not feel that his constant and unremitting attacks on the President were grossly unjust and uncalled for. This opinion was not confined to Republican Senators or personal enemies, but was shared by the Democrats and by many of the Senator's intimate friends. So far did Mr. Sumner carry his dislike as to thrust an attack on the President into a social gathering of a New York club, on which occasion he was properly rebuked by General Sherman. He was the most unflagging and the most persistent enemy that the President has ever encountered, not even excepting Schurz. And yet all was forgiven when he died; and as a fitting indication that the warfare so long waged terminated there, the President stood as chief mourner, while his daughter laid a gracious tribute of respect upon the casket that contained the Massachusett's Senator's remains.

There were thousands who equally admired the President and Mr. Sumner, who had long regretted the differences which separated them, and who felt gratified at these marks of respect shown by President Grant and his household to one who, in spite of his faults, was widely loved and respected. But hardly is the dead statesman cold in his coffin, before he is made to speak again, and the bitterest words of all; words that even in the very whirlwind of his passion he declined to utter. A speech that he had laid away as too severe to be made even at the time when he most felt the need of severity, is taken from its hiding-place and launched at the President, as if with his latest breath the Senator raved like an infuriated and baffled schemer, uttering curses, rather than as a dying Christian breathing forgiveness on those who had differed with him. What makes the matter less excusable is the fact that the objects of attack must remain silent. They cannot reply to the ridicule, satire, and personal reflections of this speech by similar attacks upon the author of them. His last effort is the most effective, because the author is shielded behind a barrier beyond which none but cowards will penetrate with blows.

Mr. Sumner did not shrink from contests in life, but his friends meanly make of him one who strikes and runs. He is caused to say things in death which he closed his mouth against saying in life, and is made to play the part of one who, afraid to meet the responsibility of his words, waited until he was out of the reach of punishment before the offense should be given. Such was not Mr. Sumner's wont, and no greater injustice than this could have been done to his memory. Ordinary respect for the proprieties of life and for the memory of the dead, as well as the living, would have caused the suspension of this publication until time had made a reply to it, decorous and not irreverent. That the custodians of the papers, and to some extent the honor, of Mr. Sumner, have seen proper to ignore all these proprieties and drawn from the mouth of the dead Senator this tirade of abuse, is not only a matter of regret, but justly a subject for the severest reprehension.—Inter-Ocean.

POLITICS.—Are again the chief subjects of conversation on the street corners.

Everybody wants an office next fall, but everybody won't get any.—Attakapas Register.

AFRICANIZING THE SOUTH.

In Marengo county, Alabama, about five hundred blacks voted the Democratic ticket at the last State election. They out-numbered the white citizens of the county largely, but as they begin now to abandon the Republican party, when mere local issues are at stake, the Democrats hope before long to get control of the county government. Unfortunately for the scheme, the Democracy in other sections of the State insist with pig-headed perversity that the race issue shall be forced as a political question. The result is that the blacks have no recourse left but to return to the Republican ranks. While they admit that they cannot carry the State without the aid of black votes, the leaders of the Democracy seem to prefer everlasting defeat rather than submit to a recognition of the privileges of, and the political association with the blacks. It must be apparent to them, as it is to the unprejudiced mind of those who view the case from a disinterested standpoint, that they deserve the infliction of the evils of which they complain. Trifling as those evils may be in fact, and magnified as they are in the extravagant phrase of the complaints, they could be avoided by harmonious efforts to conciliate the differences between the two races. The black vote in Marengo shows plainly that the blacks are not opposed to such efforts, and that they willingly accept offers of conciliation and honestly abide by their results. It shows, too, that the hue and cry raised by the opposition about "Africanizing the South" is mere bosh, as we have always asserted it to be.

The truth is that human nature is the same under a black skin as under a white one, and the black men of the South are prompted in their political action by the same influences or impulses that prompt their white fellow-citizens. Their ignorance may sometimes serve to enable designing and reckless men to mislead them; but they have never failed since they began to exercise the rights of citizenship to instinctively seek the success of political measures which are calculated to preserve the integrity of those rights. In other words, the question of their citizenship being assured, they are as apt to vote with the Democrats as with the Republicans. In South Carolina, where the property-holders are continually talking of and striving to obtain white immigration and foreign labor, the Africanizing process has developed its greatest success; but wherever the equality of both races before the law is assured, the idea is unheard of save as the utterance of fanatical malcontents.

The lesson of these facts must be obvious to all. It teaches us that, throughout the entire South, as in the District of Columbia, it is possible to secure good government, with its consequences of peace and prosperity, only when the animosities of race prejudice are buried. It is idle to waste sympathy upon those who refuse to learn this lesson. They deserve the fate their stupidity brings upon them.—National Republican.

Let no boy be disheartened by the following calculation, but remember that untiring indnstry will enable him to come out victor in the end. Say that the boy is ten years old and is taken up into a high mountain, or a respectable hill, perhaps, will do as well, and shown the various articles he will have to consume should he live an average lifetime. Surrounded with these objects, he sees first 30 oxen, then 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, 1,200 chickens, 300 turkeys, 263 pigeons, 140 pounds salmon, 120 pounds of other fish, 30,000 oysters, 5,443 pounds vegetables, 243¾ pounds butter, 24,000 eggs, 4½ tons bread, 3,000 gallons tea and coffee, besides tons of fruit, barrels of sweetmeats, and hogsheads of wine. These are the figures given by Mr. Soyer, the cook of the London Reform Club, in his book, "The Modern Housewife," as the amount consumed by each individual in a lifetime, and they are said to be below, rather than above, the real quantity. Of course the food may be varied, but what is taken off from one kind must be added to some other. The boy may seriously apprehend that his jaws and stomach will give out before he has disposed of this vast quantity of food, but he will take courage when he casts his eyes over the sleek form of one in middle life who has well nigh accomplished his task without showing the least sign of weariness. Many a man has disposed of his allotment, and is apparently ready for another job of equal magnitude, and thus will it be with the race until the end of time.—Inter-Ocean.

A SUGGESTIVE ARGUMENT.

The Charleston *News and Courier* has the following frank averments on the question of inflation:

For once the West and the South worked together and won a complete victory. This lesson should not be forgotten. The interests of the West and South are one and the same, and by a coalition between the two sections New England can be routed in her chosen field. In many respects the war between the States was a war for an idea. The Southern idea of government and of federal policy was opposed to the New England idea. The producer and the consumer, the agriculturist and the manufacturer, the free trade and the protectionist, the debtor and the creditor, were arrayed against each other: and the South has the power, by uniting with the West, to obtain in the national Legislature what she could not win by force of arms. New England notions have had their day. The time of the South and West has come.

This is the most intelligent explanation we have yet seen of the real alliance between the West and the South on the question of inflation. Nothing is truer than that "the Southern idea of government and of federal policy was opposed to the New England idea;" for, while New England may be selfish in many phases of her policy, in one respect we can safely follow her. We mean the course which, as in Massachusetts, kept the honor of the State pure during the temptations of war and inflation and legal tenders. At the same time nothing is more painful than this invocation of the spirit of sectionalism and disunion. We should think the last State to summon that dreadful memory would be South Carolina.—N. Y. Herald.

THE ÆSTHETIC SENSE IN LOWER ANIMALS.

But another dispute has just been opened on this question: "Have animals the sense of beauty, the æsthetic sense?" The famous Charles Darwin, and his numerous followers agreeing with him, displaying even greater generosity than Montaigne, Leibnitz, and La Fontaine, answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative. In their view, just as animals are endowed with intelligence as well as man, though in a lower degree, so in the same way and in the same proportion they are endowed with the sense of beauty. They find the proof of this rather bold assertion not in natural selection which is a result of that struggle for life in which the weakest individuals among species, and the weakest species among genera, must disappear, but in sexual selection, which is a result of the struggle for reproduction, leading straight to the same consequences, namely, to the improvment of species and genera, even to their transformation. Among all animals, they say, among insects, fish, birds, mammals, the male chooses his female, and the female chooses her mate. If strength often determines the choice, so beauty often does too. The charm of graceful shapes, pleasing colors, fine notes, has great weight in settling the preference. Now, this charm which the male possesses habitually in a far higher degree than the female, he could have no occasion for whatever in the struggle for existence; he can benefit by it only in the struggle for reproduction. Hence all these displays of genuine coquetry which may easily be observed in pairing-time, among all animals; hence those attractions prevailing through vigor of form, brilliant hues, and impassioned song. This general fact, well established under differences of appearance among all species and all genera, gives the Darwinian school ground for asserting that animals, having the perception of beauty, have consequently the æsthetic sense.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE RIVER AND LEVEES.—Larger and larger has grown the mighty flood which sweeps past our doors, onward and upward has crept the muddy stream, until the water-mark of 1871 has been reached and passed, and yet the vast volume shows no sign of abating. The utmost anxiety prevails among the people all along the coast, and a strict watch over all weak levees is maintained. There has been no break in our parish yet, but there is no telling at what moment one may occur. The pressure against the levees is immense, and it will be a most fortunate thing for our planters if the frail safeguards prove equal to the test until the flood subsides.—Donaldsonville Chief.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL REPORTED BACK.

The Louisiana Case!

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Civil Rights Bill introduced on the first day of the session by the late Senator Sumner, with amendments, and recommendation of a majority of the committee that it be passed as amended. Calendared.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SENATE.

The substitute for Mr. Sumner's civil right bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee to-day, provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred in the bill shall pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The district and circuit courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States court wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any district attorney who shall willfully fail to prosecute the proceedings, required shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $1000 nor more than $5000. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any State or United States court, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who shall exclude or foil any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than $5000. All cases arising under the act may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Senator Carpenter moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Senator Sherman said he hoped the bill would not be taken up, he did not desire to prevent any Senator making a speech on the subject at the proper time. He would move to lay the motion on the table.

Senator Carpenter said, so far as he was concerned, he meant business, and he wanted the Senate either to pass the bill or kill it. He did not bring it here for a foot-ball, that speeches might be made, but for action. The bill was then taken up.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, made a legal argument as to the power of the President under the constitution, and contended that the appeal made to him to interfere in Louisiana was one which he was compelled to heed, being sworn to execute the laws. The procedure contemplated here was without precedent in the history of the general government, and if the federal government, in the exercise of an arbitrary power, was to set aside State legislatures and State governments, then there would be an end to all State's rights. Congress had better far let the State suffer for its own misdeeds, even let the innocent suffer with the guilty. The federal government had guaranteed to Louisiana a government when its troops were sent there. If there had been frauds in elections and usurpations of office let the remedy be found in courts of the States. If Congress should interfere now it should be to install McEnery rather than order a new election. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) admitted that he (McEnery) had 9606 majority of the votes cast.

If there had been fraud on his side it made no difference, as he had a prima facie claim to the office, and it was for the courts to put him out afterward upon being satisfied that fraud had been perpetrated. He did not want to be understood as entertaining the opinion that McEnery should be Governor, as he did not think so, but any congressional interference should be to seat McEnery and not order a new election. Kellogg had been Governor since 1872, laws have been enacted with his approval, rights had been vested, and the people of the State have order. He is Governor in accordance with the will of the people, having had a majority of the legal votes cast. He reviewed the condition af affairs in Louisiana during the Warmoth administration, and said the frauds perpetrated by him were for the purpose of defeating Kellogg. He quoted at some length from the testimony taken by the committee to show that in a number of districts the vote for McEnery was larger than the number of whites registered. The evidence clearly showed that Kellogg had a majority of the legal votes cast. In conclusion, he argued that there could be no possible propriety in Congress ordering a new election. As to the Legislature of the State he would say nothing, as an election would soon be held in harmony with all the laws thereof.

Senator West being entitled to the floor, yielded to Senator Morton for a motion.

THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE SENATE.

The Star says the House Committee on Elections have had under consideration for sometime past the contested election case of Pinchback vs. Sheridan. They held another meeting but came to no conclusion. They expect to be able to report in a few days, and in their report will probably state that they are unable to decide which contestant is entitled to the seat.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator West made an able effort in behalf of the Kellogg Government in Louisiana. This colloquy followed his set speech:

Senator Carpenter said he had a telegram from New Orleans stating that although the Legislature of Louisiana had passed an act repealing the election law, it had on the last day of the session re-enacted it.

Senator West said he had no knowledge of such proceeding.

Mr. Hamilton of Maryland, said, being a member of the committee on Privileges and Elections, he deemed it to be his duty to say something upon Louisiana affairs generally. The facts differed from those in any evidences of fraud, tyranny and corruption.

Mr. West read a telegram from Gov. Kellogg, stating he had been informed that some of the last-ditchers had telegraphed Senator Carpenter that he (Kellogg) had a bill before him to repeal the new election law. The statement, he said, was false, and they could have a fair election under the new law.

Senator Hamilton read a communication signed by F. C. Zacharie, of New Orleans, asserting that Kellogg had in his possession the new bill, which would give him control of the whole election machinery.

Senator Morton said he had never heard of this until now.

Senator West said he had no knowledge of any such thing; but even if it were so, the charge came from the other side of this chamber, and the complaint of using election machinery comes with rather bad grace from that side.

Mr. Bayard said, if any meaning could be gathered from the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana (West), it was an admission that such a repealing act had passed, and subsequently an act passed repealing the repealing act, so they can be produced from the pocket of this so-called Governor on the eve of an election, and all the machinery which makes frauds in election would be not only possible, but highly probable, if Kellogg should be permitted to occupy the place he now does.

Mr. West—The Senator from Louisiana does not admit anything of the kind.

SENSIBLE ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.

These spring notes of revival are especially encouraging. There is no reason why the Southern States should not very soon regain their former position in the Union—at least in an industrial and social point of view. Their soils are naturally fertile and their productions are always in demand. Their climate is salubrious, and particularly inviting to delicate constitutions that cannot stand the strain of our severe northern winds and winters. They are rich in mineral resources of all kinds and their mines only need to be properly worked to yield a profitable return. Their rivers suggest innumerable manufactories. It would certainly seem that their people, both white and black, must see that their advantage lies in encouraging everything that tends to invite emigration, develope the natural resources of the country and increase its attractiveness, and promote the public security and order. They should compose their differences at once. They should bury their resentments in a common grave beyond the possibility of resurrection. Thoy should let bygones be bygones, and cease regretting a past that cannot be recalled in creating a future that shall be a hundred-fold better and more satisfying in every respect. The solution of their present difficulties lies in the direction of new enterprises and a more comprehensive and forelooking statesmanship. The building of roads, the providing of educational advantages, the encouragement of agricultural improvements and the mechanic arts, and the formation of societies for scientific and charitable objects are steps towards a better future which they should hasten to take.—New York Graphic.

J. F. Quarles, the American colored consul at Port Mahon is "doing" Italy on a leave of absence.

Dr. Livingstone will be buried in England, probably in Westminister Abbey. Gen. Wolesley of Ashantee fame, will go to Malta, in order to meet the remains of Dr. Livingstone and accompany them to London.—Elevator.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF

DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,

Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,

80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,

A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

☞Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

mr21 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,

mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2 00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6 00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"

New York City.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such*, a *special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,

REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,

New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverly Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most fastidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion; but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months.....$3 00
One copy for 6 months.....1 50
One copy for 3 months.....1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly parts; $7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly *WAVERLY MAGAZINE* and either "Lady's Gazette of Fashion," "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Weekly," or "Bazar," or "Godey's Lady's Book," one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written, as post marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

G. H. GRIFFIN,

Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker

U. S. Claim and Bounty Agent.

NEAR POST OFFICE,

Pointe Coupee, La.

☞Especial attention given to renting property, collecting rents, bills, &c., sale of household furniture, real estate, movables and immovables of every description at owners residence or at the Auction Mart.

Persons having claims against the U. S. Government, for property taken during during the late war, or for Bounty and arrears of pay will meet speedy relief by calling or addressing tois office.

☞Persons desirous of buying or selling Real Estate will also find it to their advantage to call.

☞Parties holding Land Warrents of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Florida War, Blackhawk War, Mexican War, and all wars except the last one, for which none has been issued, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing this office.

☞Will also buy College Scrip.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies.....35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies.....5 " "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz)..3 " "
Quarterlies.....1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in glass can be sent by mail.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS E.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, April 18, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of.....$20,000 is.....$20,000
1 prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000
1 prize of.....5,000 is.....5,000
40 prizes of.....500 are.....20,000
200 prizes of.....100 are.....20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are.....$2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.....1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are.....900

270 Prizes, amounting to.....$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

☞Orders to be addressed to "*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*" Lock Box 692, P. O., New Orleans,

☞Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS —AND— *TRUST COMPANY.*

A SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 182 Canal Street,

Corner of Dryades.

Bank Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 6 to 8 o'clock.

☞Interest allowed on deposits.☜

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

No. 110 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

W. J. ARMITAGE,

Commercial Collector,

—AND—

GENERAL AGENT

For the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Tenants ejected promptly. Mortgage paper bought and sold.

OFFICE 162 JULIA STREET.

PROMPT RETURNS, &c., &c.

☞Special attention given to all claims left with me for collection. Hand in your bills at once and get your money collected.

PAUL GRANZIN,

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

PAUL GRANZIN,
108 Carondelet Street,
Feb. 16 1y NEW ORLEANS.

AGENTS WANTED for the Great Dollar Weekly,

THE UNITED STATES,

An 8 page, 32 column weekly.

Forty per cent. commission to agents.

For specimens and particulars inclose stamp and address,

H. C. BARTLETT,
Royalston, Mass.

BOYS AND GIRLS, subscribe for the BOYS' JOURNAL. Only 25 cents a year. Address, Meroness Bros., Martinsburg, New York.

EASTER EGGS.

BY CAPT. PIER-JAMES O'BRIEN.

Trinity bells with their hollow lungs,
And their vibrant lips and their brazen tongues,
Over the roofs of the city pour
Their Easter music with joyous roar,
Till the soaring notes to the sun are rolled
As he swings along in his path of gold.

"Dearest papa," says my boy to me,
As he merrily climbs on his mother's knee,
"Why are these eggs that you see me hold
Colored so finely with blue and gold?
And what is the wonderful bird that lays
Such beautiful eggs upon Easter days?"

Tenderly shine the April skies,
Like laughter and tears in my child's blue eyes,
And every face in the street is gay;
Why cloud this youngster's by saying nay?
So I cudgel my brain for the tale he begs,
And tell him this story of Easter eggs:

You have heard, my boy, of the man who died,
Crowned with keen thorns, and crucified;
And how Joseph the wealthy—whom God reward!
Cared for the corpse of his martyred Lord,
And piously tombed it within the rock,
And closed the gate with a mighty block.

Now close by the tomb a fair tree grew,
With pendulous leaves and blossoms of blue,
And deep in the green tree's shadowy breast
A beautiful singing bird sat on her nest,
Which was bordered with moss like a malachite,
And held four eggs of an ivory white.

Now when the bird from her dim recess
Beheld the Lord in His burial dress,
And looked on the heavenly face so pale,
And the dear feet pierced with the cruel nail,
Her heart nigh broke with a sudden pang,
And out of the depths of her sorrow she sang.

All night long, till the moon was up,
She sat and sang in her moss-wreathed cup,
A song of sorrow as wild and shrill
As the homeless wind when it roams on the hill—
So full of tears—so loud and long,
That the grief of the world seemed turned to song.

But soon there came through the weeping night
A glittering angel clothed in white;
And he rolled the stone from the tomb away
Where the Lord of the Earth and the Heavens lay:
And Christ arose in the cavern's gloom,
And in living lustre came from the tomb!

Now the bird that sat in the heart of the tree
Beheld this celestial mystery,
And its heart was filled with a sweet delight,
And it poured a song on the throbbing night—
Notes climbing notes, till higher, higher;
They shot to heaven like spears of fire.

When the glittering, white-robed angel heard
The sorrowing song of the grieving bird,
And heard the following chant of mirth
That hailed the Christ risen again on earth,
He said, "Sweet bird, be forever blest—
Thyself, thy eggs, and moss-wreathed nest!"

And ever, my child, since that blessed night,
When Death bowed down to the Lord of Light,
The eggs of that sweet bird change their hue,
And burn with red and gold and blue,
Reminding mankind in their simple way,
Of the holy marvel of Easter Day.

Every Christain traveler, writes an eastern correspondent of one of the religious journals, should spend a Sabbath at Bayroot, and attend the Arabic preaching service in the beautiful church built on mission premises. In the morning he will hear Dr. Jessup's clear, eloquent voice setting forth the truth most earnestly to a congregation of not less than five hundred. In the afternoon he will find a Sabbath-school with thirty-six classes averaging ten to a class. Not far from the door on the right-hand side he will find a class of Mohammedan pupils, from Miss Taylor's school for Moslem girls. At the close of the Sunday-school comes the second preaching service, when the venerable Dr. Thompson, the far-famed author of "The Land and Book," and one of the pioneers of the missionary work in the Holy Land, usually officiates.

Chicago brags on the quantity of its pork-packing, and the balance of the world condemns the quality. The imperfectly cured meats from that city have utterly demoralized a great number of provision dealers in the Eastern cities, and resulted in an incalculable damage to their trade.—Cincinnati Trade List.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
1 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
3 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson strs
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison*
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Spain streets
*414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
*513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

13.....DERBIGNY STREET.....*13*

NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every

DESCRIPTION

—OF—

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Mammoth Posters,
Fancy Show Cards,
Railroad Work,
Lawyers' Briefs,
Book Work,
Steamboat Work,
Business Cards,
Programmes,
Handbills,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION
Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest o call at our Office and LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,
AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS
On any quality of paper—
Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.
Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,
In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing

can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

G. CASENAVE,

UNDERTAKER

88.....*BOURBON STREET*.....88

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg
FURNITURE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
LOOKING
GLASSES, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,
ORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,
COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.
More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.
Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.
Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

PARTIES
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S
CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock
—OF—
Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
WILL CONVINCE.

P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE, FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER,
105....POYDRAS STREET....105
W. J. TAYLOR....JNO. M. BURK,
Salesman.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,
SOCIETY STORE.
NO. 283 POYDRAS STREET.
NEW ORLEANS.
al '72-1y.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO THE
TRAVELING PUBLIC!
On and after March 26, 1872,
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS will leave the depot, foot of Canal street, daily, at 5 P. M., running through via Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Meridian, Miss., making close connection for Selma and Eastern points. For further information and through tickets, apply at ticket office N. O. & T. R. R., corner Camp and Common streets New Orleans. JNO. A. PUNCH,
Gen. Pass. Agent, M. & O. R. R.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS
RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00 P. M.

4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 9:10 P. M.

5:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mobile—will stop only at Rigolets, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 8:40 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

☞Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine and Natchez and corner of Camp and Common streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for $20, and 1000 miles for $30—are sold at the Ticket office.

☞Through Freight Trains run daily, except Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed. G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND
GREAT NORTHREN RAILROAD,
From Depot, foot of Calliope street, on and after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872.
Trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:
Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.
Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.
Night Express arrives 12 midnight.
Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sunda excepted at 12 noon.
NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regula stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.
PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all Trains, through to Louisville without change, and but one change to New York, and all principal cities North, East and West.
Tickets for sale at 22 Camp street, corner Common street, under City Hotel, and at Depot N. O, J. and G. N. R. R.
ED. FROST, General Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, Genera Ticket Agent,
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE
FROM
THE SOUTH TO CHICAGO,
And all points North and East via Chicago.
This Route is from 100 to 150 Miles Shorter and from 12 to 24 hours Quicker than any other to Chicago.
No Change of Cars from Cairo to Chicago. Only one change to Niagara Falls, New York and Boston.
The Illinois Central Railroad is the only Direct Route from the South to St. Louis, and all points West via St. Louis.
This route is 30 miles shorter than any other to St. Louis.
No change of cars from Cairo to St. Louis.
For through tickets and information, apply at the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common streets under the City Hotel; and at the principal ticket offices throughout the South.
B. F. LONGLEY,
General Southern Passenger Agent,
New Orleans.

LOUISIANA DIVISION—
—OF—
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AN XAS RAILROAD.
TRAINS FOR DONALDSONVILLE.
Leave New Orleans at..... 8 A.
Arrive at Donaldsonville at.....12:15 no.
Leave Donaldsonville at..... 1 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans at..... 4:50 P. M.
☞Freight received and tickets sold at Station of Mobile Division.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN
AND
SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

Good Books for All.

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."

Works that should be found in every Library—within the reach of all readers—Works to entertain, instruct and improve. Copies will be sent by return post, on receipt of price.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperment and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine," with more than One Thousand *Illustrations*. By S. R. Wells. Price $5.00.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Ready Proscriber and Hygenic Adviser. With Reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualities of every kind. With a Glossory and copious Index. By Joel Shew, M. D. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings. One large volume intended for use in the Family. $4.00.

HOW TO READ CHARACTER. A New Illustrated Hand-book of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for Students and Examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of the organs of the Brain, in the Delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 Engravings, latest and best. Muslin, $1.25.

THE PARENTS' GUIDE; or Human Development through Inherited Tendencies. By Mrs. HESTER PENDLETON. Second edition revised and enlarged. One vol. 12mo. Price $1.50.

CONSTITUTION OF MAN. Considered in relation to External Objects. By GEORGE COMBE. The only authorized American Edition. With Twenty Engravings, $1.75.

THE HYGIENIC HAND-BOOK: a Practical Guide for the Sick-Room. Alphabetically arranged with Appendix. By R. T. TRALL. One vol. 12mo, 300 pp. Muslin. $2.00.

"HOW TO WRITE," "HOW TO TALK," "HOW TO BEHAVE," and "HOW to Do Business," a Hand-Book indispensable for Home Improvement, in one vol. $2.25.

WEDLOCK; or, the Right Relation of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not marry. A guide for both Sexes. $1 50.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; or, the Extemporaneous Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to Parliamentary forms. $1 50.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY, Physiological and Moral Treatment. By Andrew Combe, M. D. $1 50.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. A Manual for Students, showing the most scientific and rational application to all forms of Acute and Chronic Disease by the different combinations of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism. Magneto-Electricity, and Human Magnetism. $2 00.

HISTORY OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT; "The Planchette Mystery," and "Modern Spiritualism," with Dr Doddridge's Dream, in one vol. Price, $1 00.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. The People's Pictorial Edition. Beautifully illustrated with nearly Sixty Engravings. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards. Only $1 00.

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN. With Notes. Beautifully Illustrated. Cloth, Gilt, beveled boards, $1 00.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE. A New Pocket Dictionary and Reference Book. Embracing Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, Writing for the Press, Punctuation, Proof-Reading, and othe valuable information. 75 cents.

PHRENOLOGICAL BUST. Showing the latest classification, and exact location of all the Organs of the Brain. It is divided so as to show each Organ on one side; and all the groups on the other. Sent by express. Price, $2 00.

Inclose amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order for one or for all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted.

A. L. BOREE,
164 ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET,
INSPECTOR OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
FOR THE
THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.
Keeps on hand, all sorts of SCALES, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, YARDS and BARREL MEASURES—INSPECTED.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.
PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING
GRANTILING, FRESCOING,
GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.
Office No. 84 Dryades Street,
Near Union Street.

GEORGE HITE,
Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger
IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,
Iron Safes repaired
206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, s and Steamboats Fitted u

COLORED SEAMENS' HOME.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
THIRD DISTRICT,
Boarding and Lodging
—FOR—
SEAMEN.

GEO. GIGNAC. ALF. JOURDAIN.
GIGNAC & JOURDAIN,
GROCERS,
CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239.
ALWAYS ON HAND
Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
AND
Plantation Supplies
☞Orders promptly attended to.

G. U. O. O. F.
Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every Month at the corner of St. Peter St. Claud streets.
WM. THOMPSON, P. N. G.
I. REIVAS, N. G.
ALEX. JOHNSON, V. G.
JAMES LEVINGSTON, Treas.
WM. A. BARON, Secty.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.
It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 190 separate pieces.
ALL GENUINE WALTHAM
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch
Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70
We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection.
We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway,
New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE,
OR
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,
WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE DO NOT SELL
Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
ADDRESS IN FULL,
HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
FOR 1874.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analagous periodical in the world.
Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions; New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.
Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Rolling Minniag and Metallnagy: Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and heat.
The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.
The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.
In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.
Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufactures, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room every Reading Room, College, Academy of School.
Published weekly, splendidly illustrated only $3 a year.
The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.* An Official List of all Patents issued is published weekly. ☞Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row New York.

PATENTS.
In connections with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs MUNN & Co., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge*, a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."
HARPER'S BAZAR.
A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight.
Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*
The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lesons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*
Subscriptions.—1872.
Terms:
Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00
An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.
☞Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
Vols. I., II., and III. of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.
The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.
Address HARPER & BROTHER,
Dec. 98, '71. New Yor

Dr. W. Bille.
OFFICE 9 CARONDELET ST., NEAR CANAL.
A graduate from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D. from the University of Padova, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPECIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing $5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. j 18-6m